

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXIII. No. 4265. 號二月三年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1877.

日八十月正年丑丁

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GORDON & GOSCH, Ludgate Circus. E. C. BATES, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry. E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WILD, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOSCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA:—SWATOW, QUINCH & CAMPBELL, Amoy. WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., Foochow. HEDDER & CO., Shanghai. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KATZ & WALSH, Canton. C. HERRICK & CO., Macao. L. A. DA GAMA.

## Auctions.

### FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

### MONDAY,

the 5th March, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.m., at Brooke Cottage, the Residence of GEO. ARBER, Esq.,

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising: Dining-room, Sitting-room, and Bed-room Furniture.

Catalogues of which will be issued. Terms of Sale.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, February 28, 1877. mcb

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

### LAND AND PROPERTY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

### SATURDAY,

the 10th March, 1877, at Noon, on the Premises (unless previously disposed of by Private Sale),

A Portion of that Piece or Parcel of GROUND, registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 174, abutting on the North side thereof on a Close registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 170, and measuring thereon forty-five feet, on the South side on the remaining portion of Inland Lot No. 174 and measuring thereon forty-five feet on the East side thereof on Peel Street, and measuring thereon twenty-nine feet, and on the West side thereof on Staveley Street and measuring thereon twenty-nine feet, which said Piece or Parcel of Ground contains in the whole 1317 square feet and is known as No. 3 Peel Street, together with the three-storied TENEMENT or DWELLING HOUSE erected thereon.

Annual Crown Rent, \$15.56. Terms of Sale.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser. The Property to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

For further Particulars, apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.

Hongkong, February 28, 1877. mcb

### POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Rev. R. H. KIDD to sell by Public Auction, on

### MONDAY,

the 12th day of March, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.m., (instead of the time previously advertised), at his Residence,

Albany Road.—The whole of his Household FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—Drawing, Dining and Bedroom Suites, Sofas, Chairs, Easy Chairs, Mirrors, Tables, Pictures, Sideboard, Whatnots, Glass and Plated Ware, Crockery Ware, Bedsteads, Washstands, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after Saturday, the 10th March.

Terms of Sale.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, February 28, 1877. mcb

## Intimations.

### THE MEDICAL HALL,

87, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

TE. KOFFER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, April 28, 1878. ap2

## Intimations.

### NAVAL & MILITARY ATHLETIC SPORTS.

WITH Kind Permission of H. E. Major-General the Hon. Sir F. COLBORNE, K.C.B., and H. E. the Vice-Admiral RYDER, and under the Patronage of H. E. the Governor Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY, K.C.M.G., C.B., H. E. Vice-Admiral RYDER, and H. E. Major-General the Hon. Sir F. COLBORNE, K.C.B.

The above Sports will be held ON THE CRICKET GROUND, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 9th & 10th March, 1877.

COMMITTEE: Commodore G. W. WATSON, President. Lt.-Col. C. A. S. DICKINS, Vice-President. 28th Regt., &c.

MEMBERS: Commander A. L. DOUGLAS, R.N. H. SALMOND, R.N. Lieut. W. S. P. GRAVES, R.N. J. E. O. GODFREY, R.N. S. O. FINE, R.N. Lieut.-Col. H. B. A. Major BURNETT, R.N. Dep. Com. BAKER, Commst. Dept. Dep. Com. KERNAGHAN, Ord. Dept. Dr. Wilson, Medical-Dept. W. HYNES, Esq.

PROGRAMME: 1.—100 Yards Flat Race, 1st, \$7.00; 2nd, \$3.50; 3rd, \$1.75. 2.—440 Yards Flat Race, 1st, \$7.00; 2nd, \$3.50; 3rd, \$1.75. 3.—880 Yards Flat Race, 1st, \$15.00; 2nd, \$7.00; 3rd, \$3.50. 4.—1 Mile Flat Race, Open, 1st, \$15.00; 2nd, \$10.00; 3rd, \$5.00; 4th, \$2.50. 5.—1 Mile Flat Race, Open to Men of the Garrison, Presented by W. M. Morgan, Esq., 1st, \$10.00; 2nd, \$5.00; 3rd, \$2.50. 6.—1 Mile Flat Race, Open to Sailors and Marines, 1st, \$10.00; 2nd, \$5.00; 3rd, \$2.50. 7.—2 Miles Flat Race, 1st, \$15.00; 2nd, \$10.00; 3rd, \$5.00; 4th, \$2.50. 8.—High Jump, 1st, \$5.00; 2nd, \$2.50. 9.—Wide Jump, 1st, \$5.00; 2nd, \$2.50. 10.—120 Yards Hurdles.—10 Flights, 1st, \$7.00; 2nd, \$3.50; 3rd, \$1.75. 11.—Boys' Race.—220 Yards Flat Race, 1st, \$4.00; 2nd, \$2.00; 3rd, \$1.00. 12.—Veteran Race.—300 Yards Flat Race For Men of 17 Years Service and Over, 1st, \$7.00; 2nd, \$3.50; 3rd, \$1.75. 13.—200 Yards Flat Race.—Heavy Marching Order.—Open to Soldiers and Marines, 1st, \$10.00; 2nd, \$5.00; 3rd, \$2.50. 14.—200 Yards Flat Race.—Heavy Marching Order.—Open to Blue Jackets, 1st, \$10.00; 2nd, \$5.00; 3rd, \$2.50. 15.—Three-Legged Race, 1st, \$4.00; 2nd, \$2.50; 3rd, \$1.75. 16.—Wheel Barrow Race, 1st, \$3.00; 2nd, \$2.50; 3rd, \$1.75. 17.—Water Bucket Race, 1st, \$3.00; 2nd, \$2.50; 3rd, \$1.75. 18.—Throwing the Cricket Ball, 1st, \$5.00; 2nd, \$2.50. 19.—Putting the Shot, 1st, \$5.00; 2nd, \$2.50. 20.—Throwing the Hammer, 1st, \$5.00; 2nd, \$2.50. 21.—Sack Race, 1st, \$3.00; 2nd, \$2.00; 3rd, \$1.00. 22.—Tug of War, 1st, \$15.00; 2nd, \$5.00. 23.—300 Yards Flat Race.—Open to Foreign Men of War, 1st, \$10.00; 2nd, \$5.00; 3rd, \$2.50. 24.—Donation Race, 1st, \$5.00; 2nd, \$2.50; 3rd, \$1.75. 25.—Tug of War.—Open to a Single Team from the Army, Blue Jackets and Marines, and Dock-Yard Employes. Prize, \$30.—Presented by the Royal Naval Dockyard.

12 Men to represent the competitors in the Tug of War.

Entries, together with Entrance Fees, to be sent to the Honorary Secretary, by Noon on SATURDAY, 3rd Instant.

Notices as to order of Races will be issued hereafter.

12 Men to represent the competitors in the Tug of War.

Entries, together with Entrance Fees, to be sent to the Honorary Secretary, by Noon on SATURDAY, 3rd Instant.

Notices as to order of Races will be issued hereafter.

12 Men to represent the competitors in the Tug of War.

Entries, together with Entrance Fees, to be sent to the Honorary Secretary, by Noon on SATURDAY, 3rd Instant.

Notices as to order of Races will be issued hereafter.

12 Men to represent the competitors in the Tug of War.

Entries, together with Entrance Fees, to be sent to the Honorary Secretary, by Noon on SATURDAY, 3rd Instant.

Notices as to order of Races will be issued hereafter.

12 Men to represent the competitors in the Tug of War.

Entries, together with Entrance Fees, to be sent to the Honorary Secretary, by Noon on SATURDAY, 3rd Instant.

Notices as to order of Races will be issued hereafter.

12 Men to represent the competitors in the Tug of War.

Entries, together with Entrance Fees, to be sent to the Honorary Secretary, by Noon on SATURDAY, 3rd Instant.

Notices as to order of Races will be issued hereafter.

12 Men to represent the competitors in the Tug of War.

Entries, together with Entrance Fees, to be sent to the Honorary Secretary, by Noon on SATURDAY, 3rd Instant.

Notices as to order of Races will be issued hereafter.

12 Men to represent the competitors in the Tug of War.

Entries, together with Entrance Fees, to be sent to the Honorary Secretary, by Noon on SATURDAY, 3rd Instant.

Notices as to order of Races will be issued hereafter.

12 Men to represent the competitors in the Tug of War.

Entries, together with Entrance Fees, to be sent to the Honorary Secretary, by Noon on SATURDAY, 3rd Instant.

## MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING AN INVOICE OF

### ROUYER GUILLET & Co.'s CELEBRATED BRANDY.

This BRANDY is well known in England, the Colonies, and India. The Firm possesses Six Vineyards and Six Distilleries, and are amongst the largest shippers from Charente.

Qualities One \*, Two \*\*, Three \*\*\*, and Four \*\*\*\*, in Cases of One Dozen Quarts.

Also,

### POMMERY & GRÉNO'S

### "Extra Sec." CHAMPAGNE,

in Quarts and Pints,

As supplied to the principal London Clubs.

Hongkong, January 5, 1877. [apb]

## NOTICE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. propose to hold their usual Sale of HORSES, PONIES, AND CARRIAGES, &c., &c. On MONDAY, the 5th March, 1877. Parties wishing to have any Lots included in the Sale will please send in particulars as soon as possible.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, February 27, 1877. mcb

## WANTED.

A DISPENSER. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY. Address: "K." c/o the China Mail Office. Hongkong, February 28, 1877.

## NOTICE.

NEITHER Captain FORBES nor the AGENTS or OWNERS of the American Barque "GARIBOLDI" will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted by the Crew.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, February 28, 1877.

## NOTICE.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co. BY Order of the Board of Directors of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, we have ASSUMED CHARGE of the COMPANY'S BUSINESS at this Port. Until Further Notice the Offices of the Company will remain at No. 16, Praya Central.

Mr. C. V. SMITH is authorised to sign Bills of Lading. Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco. For Security's sake Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, February 5, 1877. mcb

## HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-year ending on 30th December last, at the rate of ONE POUND STERLING (£1) per Share of £125, is PAYABLE on and after THURSDAY, the 15th Instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors, THOMAS JACKSON, Chief Manager. Hongkong, February 18, 1877.

## MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, PENANG.

THE Municipal Commissioners of Penang are desirous of receiving DESIGNS for a TOWN-HALL. This Building is to be erected on the ground on the east side of the Esplanade situate between the latter and Duke Street, and its cost is not to exceed \$30,000.

The Commissioners offer a PREMIUM of \$400 for the best and most suitable Design with Specifications; and competitors have the option of forwarding Tenders for carrying out the work.

The Designs, accompanied with all documents, are to be sent to the Municipal Office Penang on or before the 1st of March next.

For further information apply to the Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners at Penang.

D. C. PRESGRAVE, Municipal Secretary, Penang. The 21st September, 1876. [apb]

## NOTICE.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE Co.

THE BUSINESS of this Company has This Day been Transferred to THE MARINE INSURANCE Co., of 20, Old Broad Street, LONDON. By Order of the Proprietors, WILLIAM HUNT, Secretary.

137, Leadenhall Street, LONDON, 1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE Co. 20, Old Broad Street, LONDON, 1st January, 1877.

ESTABLISHED 1836. CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STERLING. RESERVE FUND, £340,000.

WITH Reference to the foregoing Advertisement THE MARINE INSURANCE Co. has This Day taken over the BUSINESS of the LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT Co., and has Appointed Mr. A. MOLVER as its AGENT in Hongkong.

By Order of the Board of Directors, ROBERT J. LODGE, Manager.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Accept Risks and issue Policies on behalf of the MARINE INSURANCE Co. by any First Class Steamer.

A. MOLVER, Agent of the Marine Insurance Co. of London. Hongkong, February 16, 1877. au17

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

### NOTICE.

WE have been appointed AGENTS for the AMERICAN SHIPMASTERS' ASSOCIATION.

ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co. Hongkong, February 2, 1877. ap2

### NOTICE.

THE Authority given Mr. ALFRED HERZ to sign our Firm by Procuration has been withdrawn.

CARLOWITZ & Co. Hongkong, February 13, 1877.

### NOTICE.

MR. FERDINAND NISSEN has been compelled to retire from our Firm in consequence of failing health, and his interest and responsibility ceased on the 31st December last.

Mr. NICOLAUS AUGUST NISSEN has been authorised to sign for us by Procuration. We have this day reopened a branch of our Firm at Canton.

SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, January 1, 1877. ap2

## VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 15th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPENSARY will be carried on by the Undersigned.

WM. CRUICKSHANK, Manager. Hongkong, November 21, 1876.

### NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the Undersigned under the name of MASTERS & HUI has this day been dissolved by lapse of time, and the signature of the Firm will henceforth be used for the Liquidation only.

C. J. WESTERN, W. HUI. Canton, December 21, 1876. ap2

## Bank.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAY-UP CAPITAL, £5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, £600,000 Dollars.

COVER OF DIRECTORS. Chairman—H. HOFFMANN, Esq. Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq. AD. ANDER, Esq. A. MOLVER, Esq. E. B. BELLIOS, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq. Hon. W. KESWICK, Esq. Ed. TOBIN, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER. Hongkong, . . . THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager. Shanghai, . . . EDWIN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

### HONGKONG. INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 per cent. " " 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager. Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East. Hongkong, February 15, 1876.

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & TAIWANFOO. The Steamship "HAILONG," Captain ABBOTT, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 4th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, March 1, 1877. mcb

FOR SHANGHAI. The Steamship "HESPERIA," Captain JOHANNSEN, shortly expected from Hamburg, London and Singapore, will receive immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to WM. PUSTAU & Co., Agents. Hongkong, February 26, 1877.

## Sailing Vessels.

### FOR LONDON.

(If sufficient Inducement offers.) The 3/3 L. 1. 1. Russian Ship "VANADIS," WERLAND, Master, will load here and have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, Sugar or Measurement, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, January 6, 1877.

### FOR NEW YORK.

The 4 1 American Ship "MONSIEUR," W. TAYLOR, Master, will load here, and will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, February 15, 1877.

### FOR NEW YORK.

The 12 years 3/3 L. 1. 1 Danish Bark "KOESOR," L. C. GROVE, Master, will load here, and will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, February 15, 1877.

### FOR HAMBURG.

The 4 1 German Barque "ALBATROSS," KOPPELMANN, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to WM. PUSTAU & Co. Hongkong, February 15, 1877.

### FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.

The British Bark "SPIRIT OF THE AGE," Captain JOHNSON, will have a quick despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ROZARIO & Co. Hongkong, February 1, 1877.

## Shipping.

### Sailing Vessels.

#### FOR LONDON.

The 4 1 British Ship "STAR OF CHINA," BLAKER, Master, will load here and have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co. Hongkong, February 5, 1877.

#### FOR YLOILO.

The 4 1 Spanish Schooner "UNION," MERICARREYRA, Master, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co. Hongkong, February 28, 1877.

## Notices to Consignees.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE. THE S. S. "Gadshill" having arrived from the above Ports



## Intimations.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE  
DE 1878.

THE CONSUL for FRANCE has the honour to inform those persons who wish to take part in the intended Exhibition, that they will find at the Consulate all information and Particulars they may require.

For the Consul,  
G. BOULOUEZ, Vice-Consul.  
Hongkong, December 18, 1876.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship  
"TANAI,"  
Comdt. REYNIER, will be  
despatched for YOKOHAMA  
shortly after the arrival of the next French  
Mail.

H. DU POUEY,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, March 2, 1877.

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship  
"PEI HO,"  
Comdt. LECOMTE, will be  
despatched for SHANGHAI  
shortly after her arrival from Europe.

H. DU POUEY,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, March 2, 1877.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,  
ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES,  
AND MARSEILLES;  
ALSO,  
PONDICHERY, MADRAS AND  
CALCUTTA.

ON THURSDAY, the 8th March,  
1877, at Noon, the Company's  
S. S. TIGRE, Commandant BRYNER,  
with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,  
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the  
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for  
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-  
cepted in transit through Marseilles for  
the principal places of Europe.  
Shipping orders will be granted till noon,  
Cargo will be received on board until  
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m.  
on the 7th March, 1877. (Parcels are  
not to be sent on board; they must be left  
at the Agency's Office.)  
Contents and value of Packages are re-  
quired.  
For further particulars, apply at the  
Company's Office.

H. DU POUEY,  
Agent.

Hongkong, March 2, 1877.



## STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,  
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,  
Ancona, Venice, Mediter-  
ranean Ports, Southampton  
and London;

Also,  
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and  
Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship  
"TRAVANCOR," Captain HARRATT, will  
leave this on THURSDAY, the 15th March,  
at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to  
A. McIVER, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, March 2, 1877.



## NAVAL CONTRACT, 1877-8.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will  
be received by the Undersigned, until  
Noon on THURSDAY, the 15th March,  
1877, from Persons desirous of SUPPLY-  
ING the following ARTICLES for the use  
of H. M. Navy for the year 1877-8, viz.:—  
FRESH BEEF, WAXES,  
RICE, SOFT BREAD,  
SQUAB, BISCUITS,  
TEA.

Printed Forms of Tender and further  
particulars can be obtained at the Naval  
Storekeeper's Office.  
The right to reject the lowest or any  
Tender is reserved.

J. BRENNER,  
Storekeeper.

H. M. Victualling Yard, Hongkong,  
February 28, 1877.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instruc-  
tions to sell by Public Auction;  
(On account of the concerned.)

## MONDAY,

the 6th March, 1877, at Noon,—  
At the Godowns of Messrs DAVID  
BARROCK, SONS & CO.,  
5 chests MALWA OPIUM,  
Ex S.S. "Kashgar."

(More or less damaged by sea water.)  
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery  
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17.  
H. N. MODY,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, March 2, 1877.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

HORSES, PONIES &amp; CARRIAGES, &amp;c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have  
received instructions to sell by  
Public Auction, at the Fountain, opposite  
the CITY HALL, (granted by kind per-  
mission of the Captain Superintendent  
of Police), on

## MONDAY,

the 6th March, 1877, at 4.30 p.m.,—  
THE CELEBRATED RACER and  
Quiet Hack, the Brown Australian  
Gelding

## "THE BABE"

The Australian Racer  
"TARTAR."  
The Well-known Racing Ponies  
"SANTA CLAUD,"  
"FLEETWING,"  
"TWINKLE,"  
"DAYBREAK."

Also,  
A pair of Dun Shanghai CARRIAGE  
PONIES, Well Matched, Good Trotters,  
and thoroughly broken to Harness.

A PONY and TRAP.  
And any other Lots that may offer.  
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery  
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17.  
All Lots with all faults and errors of  
description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall  
of the hammer.

Hongkong, March 2, 1877.

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor  
Owners will be Responsible for any  
Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew  
of the following Vessels, during their stay  
in Hongkong Harbour:—  
STAR OF CHINA, British ship, Captain E.  
B. Blaker.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.  
NEHEMIAH GIBSON, American barque,  
Captain D. Bradford.—Arnhold, Karberg  
& Co.  
BONITO, German barque, Captain J. F.  
Wesenberg.—Siemssen & Co.  
AUDEN BESSA, American barque, Captain  
S. Noyes.—Rozario & Co.  
TYBURNIA, British ship, Captain Robt.  
Golden.—Mayer & Co.  
FORMOSA, German 3-m. schooner, Capt.  
G. Scherer.—Melchers & Co.  
WANDERING MINSTREL, British barque,  
Captain Wm. Siverwright.—Siemssen & Co.  
MYSTIC BELLE, American ship, Captain  
David Plummer.—Siemssen & Co.  
ONARON GROVE, British barque, Captain  
A. Longmuir.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.  
ROSELYN, American 3-m. schooner, Capt.  
C. W. Hansen.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.  
TULLOCHGROVE, British schooner, Capt.  
S. Masson.—Chinners.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

March 2, Chingto, British three-masted  
schooner, 304, Bakie, Bangkok Feb. 18,  
Rice and Wood.—BOHNE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.  
March 2, Mecca, British steamer, 687,  
Johnson, Cooktown Feb. 7, Ballast.—  
HOF KEE & CO.

## DEPARTURES.

Mar. 2, Fuyue, for Shanghai.  
2, Pernambuco, for Bangkok.  
2, Rapiid, for Bangkok.

## CLEARED.

Adela, for Newchwang.  
Bertha, for Haiphong.  
Tyburnia, for Swatow.  
Salvadora, for Amoy.  
Albatross, for Whampoa.

## PASSENGERS.

Arrived.  
Per Mecca, from Cooktown, 125 Chinese.  
Departed.  
Per Fuyue, for Shanghai, 170 Chinese.  
Per Rapiid, for Bangkok, 20 Chinese.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British 3-m. schooner Chingto re-  
ports: First part fine weather with light  
variable winds and calms, latter part strong  
N.E. gales and high sea.  
The British steamer Mecca reports:  
First part of passage moderate weather,  
latterly strong winds from N.W. and N.E.

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

## MAILS will close:—

For AMOY & MANILA, at 8.30 a.m. To-  
morrow, the 3rd inst., instead of as  
previously notified.

For HAIPHONG, at 3.30 p.m., on  
Saturday, the 3rd March, instead of  
as previously notified.

For SAIGON, at 4.30 p.m., on Saturday,  
the 3rd inst., instead of as pre-  
viously notified.

For SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI, at 5 p.m., on Sat-  
urday, the 3rd inst.

For AMOY, at 5 p.m. To-mor-  
row, the 3rd inst., instead of as  
previously notified.

For MANILA, at 11.30 a.m., on Mon-  
day, the 6th inst., instead of as pre-  
viously notified.

For BANGKOK, at 8 p.m., on Tues-  
day, the 6th March.

## MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet "OCEANIC"  
will be despatched on SATURDAY,  
the 3rd March, with Mails for  
Japan, San Francisco, the United  
States, and London, which will be  
closed as follows:—  
2 p.m. Registry of Letters ceases.  
2.30 p.m. Post-Office closes.  
2.30 p.m. Correspondence for Japan or the  
United States only may be  
posted on board the Packet  
with Late Fee of 12 cents  
extra Postage until  
2.50 p.m. when the Mail is finally closed.  
Correspondence must be specially directed  
for this route, and if not fully prepaid  
will be sent by British Packet.

General Post Office.

Hongkong, February 29, 1877.

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

## MAILS will close:—

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—  
The French Contract Packet "TIGRE,"  
will be despatched on THURSDAY,  
the 8th March, with  
Mails to and through the United  
Kingdom and Europe, via Marseilles;  
to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Gallo,  
Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta,  
Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexan-  
dria.

The following will be the hours of closing  
the Mails, &c.:—  
Wednesday, 7th March.—  
5 p.m. Money Order Office closes. Post  
Office closes except the Night Box,  
which remains open all night.

Thursday, 8th March.—  
7 a.m. Post Office opens for sale of  
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and  
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m. Registry of Letters ceases.  
11 a.m. Post Office closes except for Late  
Letters.

11.10 a.m. Letters (but Letters only)  
addressed to the United Kingdom,  
Saigon, or Singapore may be posted on  
payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents  
extra postage, until  
11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes  
entirely.

Hongkong, February 24, 1877.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—

The English Contract Packet "TRAVAN-  
COR" will be despatched with the  
Mails for Europe, &c., on THURS-  
DAY, the 15th instant.

The following will be the hours of closing  
the Mails, &c.:—  
Wednesday, 14th.—  
5 p.m. Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m. Post Office closes except the Night  
Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 15th.—  
7 a.m. Post Office opens for sale of  
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and  
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m. Post Office closes except for Late  
Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.  
10.15 a.m. Letters may be posted with  
Late Fee of 18 cents extra  
Postage till  
11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes  
entirely.

11.30 a.m. Letters (but Letters only)  
addressed to the United Kingdom  
via Brindisi or to Singapore, may  
be posted on board the Packet with  
Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage,  
till  
11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally  
closed.

Hongkong, March 2, 1877.

## Shipping Intelligence.

## HOME SHIPPING.

The following is corrected from the latest  
London Papers:—  
DEPARTURES.

Sept. 17, Palestine, from London to Hong-  
kong.

Oct. 5, Wega, from Hamburg to Chefoo.

Oct. 12, Omba, from London to Shanghai.

Oct. 14, Sir Harry Parkes, from London to  
Hongkong.

Nov. 12, Lima, from London to Hongkong.

Nov. 13, Rurik, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Nov. 16, Hydra, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Nov. 17, Eliza Shaw, from London to  
Shanghai.

Nov. 21, America, from Cardiff to Hong-  
kong.

Nov. 28, Western Chief, from London to  
Hongkong.

Nov. 28, Madura, from Cardiff to Hong-  
kong.

Nov. 28, Hannah Law, from Cardiff to  
Hongkong.

Nov. 28, New Era, from Cardiff to Hong-  
kong.

Dec. 4, Bendutha, from Cardiff to Hong-  
kong.

Dec. 17, A. E. Vidal, from Hamburg to  
Hongkong.

Dec. 17, Carlicka, from London to Hong-  
kong.

Dec. 19, Channel Queen, from Cardiff to  
Hongkong.

Dec. 20, Chinaman, from London to Hong-  
kong.

Dec. 22, Sophie, from New York to Hong-  
kong.

Dec. 23, Ino, from Greenock to Swatow.

Dec. 23, John Nicholson, from New York  
to Shanghai.

Dec. 27, Undine, from London to Shanghai.

Dec. 28, Antenor (str.), from London to  
Shanghai.

Dec. 28, Ulysses (str.), from Liverpool to  
Shanghai.

Dec. 28, Canaan, from Cardiff to Hong-  
kong.

Jan. 4, Macgregor (str.), from London to  
Shanghai.

Jan. 4, C. R. Bishop, from London to  
Hongkong.

Jan. 6, Duna (str.), from Liverpool to China  
and Japan.

Jan. 9, Hesperia (str.), from London to  
Shanghai.

Jan. 11, Windhover, from London to  
Shanghai.

Jan. 12, Woodhall, from Hamburg to Hong-  
kong.

Jan. 12, Hope, from London to Hongkong.

Jan. 13, Nestor (str.), from Liverpool to  
Shanghai.

## General Memoranda.

SUNDAY, March 4:—

Daylight.—Hailong leaves for Coast  
Ports.

Noon.—Tenders for construction of boats  
closed.

Monday, March 5:—

Noon.—Sale of Opium, at Messrs David  
Barrook, Sons & Co.'s Godowns.

2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, at  
Mr G. Arber's residence, at Brooke  
Cottage.

4.30 p.m.—Sale of Horses, Ponies, and  
Cattle, &c., opposite the City Hall.  
Goods per State of Louisiana undelivered  
after this date subject to rent.

Tuesday, March 6:—  
Goods per Kashgar undelivered after  
this date subject to rent.

Thursday, March 8:—  
Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of  
Oall and Europe.

Friday, March 9:—  
Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs  
Lane, Crawford & Co.

Saturday, March 10:—  
Noon.—Sale of Ground and Property in  
Peel Street.

Monday, March 12:—  
2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, at  
Rev. R. H. Kidd's Residence, Albany  
Road.

Thursday, March 15:—  
Noon.—Naval Contract Tenders close for  
the supply of Provisions.

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports  
of Oall and Europe.

3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yoko-  
hama and San Francisco.

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s  
Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San  
Francisco.

## THE

## HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Established A.D. 1841.

## 香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON &amp; Co.,

FAMILY &amp; DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
IMPORTERSOF  
DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUI-  
SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,  
AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT  
MEDICINES.

## MANUFACTURERS

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,  
Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla  
Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and  
continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced  
at 8.00 p.m.

## BIRTH.

On the 1st March, at 8, West Terrace,  
the Wife of T. T. ANTHONY, of a Daughter,  
still-born.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1877.

A VERY interesting exposé is made in a  
recent number of the Peking Gazette of  
one method by which little matters of  
bribery are arranged among Chinese  
officials. It seems that the well-known  
Governor Ting had received a letter from  
a native official formerly attached to the  
Foochow Arsenal to the effect that an-  
other official, the expectant Prefect  
Tsang Feng-tao, was desirous of contrib-  
uting Tael 1000 for the relief of the  
sufferers by the recent floods, drafts for  
which sum were enclosed, but as he did  
not wish his name to appear as contribu-  
tor, he had requested the writer of the  
letter to address the Governor confiden-  
tially, and to entreat him "to take the  
donor's humble aspirations into consid-  
eration, for which he would be immeasur-  
ably grateful." On receiving this letter,  
Governor Ting, virtuously indignant let  
us hope, although possibly the worthy  
official may have "smelt a rat," address-  
ed a memorial to the throne denouncing  
the nice little proceeding as an attempt  
to bribe him on the part of the expectant  
Prefect. "The receipt of the letter,"  
he says, "had filled him with astonish-  
ment. If the expectant Prefect wished  
to relieve the sufferers, why did he not  
come forward with his subscription when  
the floods occurred? For what reason  
has he waited six months and then for-  
warded the amount in a roundabout and  
confidential way to the Governor's hands?  
Again, he asks in handing in these  
drafts, that his humble aspirations may  
be considered. Now subscriptions for the  
relief of distress are a public and  
perfectly proper undertaking, and it is  
difficult to perceive why the drafts should  
be so secretly forwarded. In a matter  
intended to benefit the multitude, what  
necessity is there for calling attention to  
the giver's humble aspirations. The only  
explanation that can be attached to the  
affair is that it was the giver's intention  
to tempt the Governor with a surrepti-  
tious offer." It is somewhat satisfactory  
to know that the expectant Prefect is  
not likely to handle his Tael 1000 again.  
Faintly and the Judicial Commissioned,  
before whom the unfortunate Prefect is  
to be summoned to explain the exact  
objects of his handsome contribution.  
The publication by Ting of the facts of  
this unsuccessfull attempt to bribe him  
certainly looks, at first sight, as if Ting

was by no means anxious to hide his  
goodness under a bushel, but it was no  
doubt a wise course to pursue. It is  
only fair to presume that it will serve as  
a check upon bribery at least so far  
as Ting is concerned. The memorial  
winds up with a bit of hypocrisy,  
usual, however, in such cases. Ting  
says it is plain from this affair that  
his conduct is insufficient to command  
the respect of his subordinates; that he  
feels he has himself entirely to blame for  
the insult that has befallen him, and that  
he feels bound to solicit a command from  
His Majesty to hand himself over to the  
Board for the adjudication of a penalty.  
It is needless to add that the solicitation  
is not granted.

AMONG the signs of progress in this  
semi-civilised part of the world, not the  
least remarkable is the growing change  
of attitude assumed by the inhabitants  
of the various seaboard towards the ship-  
wrecked mariners of foreign vessels. Not  
only are the Chinese and Japanese be-  
coming imbued with a better sense of  
their duties in this matter, but even the  
aboriginal tribes of Formosa and the  
obstructive natives of Corea are begin-  
ning to form more just and certainly less  
barbarous notions of international cour-  
tesy and of national reciprocity than  
hitherto. Many instances of this satis-  
factory improvement in our relations  
with the people of the Far East have  
been observable within the last year or  
two; and though the British and Amer-  
ican Governments are somewhat slow  
in their acknowledgements of such acts  
of humanity, yet several illustrations of  
their official recognition of friendly help  
thus accorded have lately been noted.  
It is the duty of the Government of  
Hongkong to be ever ready to recognise  
and encourage the development of this  
improved state of things, especially  
amongst the Chinese who come more im-  
mediately before its notice. The rescue  
of the crew of the British barque *Lilly*  
*Gale* is a case in point, and it is most  
advisable that the greatest liberality  
should be extended to the junk-owners  
who brought the survivors of that vessel  
into our port. A sum which might  
appear to be too large for the actual ser-  
vices rendered should not be deemed ex-  
orbitant when the object to be gained is  
kept fairly in view. Several junks are  
said to have passed the spot before the  
Junk 458 essayed to save the occupants  
of the ship's boat who first reached  
Hongkong; and if this Government see  
fit, as we hope it will, to give the junk-  
people a substantial reward for their  
humaneness, the result will be that those  
junkmen who refrained from lending a  
helping hand will be less likely to pass  
by on the next occasion, while the reci-  
pients will be stimulated to further  
efforts towards the saving of shipwrecked  
foreign sailors. The good offices of the  
Harbour-master have, we believe, been  
used towards this end; and we can only  
express the generally felt wish that the  
Officer Administering the Government  
of this Colony will not lose this  
opportunity of exercising a wise and  
politic generosity in the matter.  
We may add that the captain, officers,  
and crew of the barque are temporarily  
in a destitute condition, and therefore  
utterly unable to give any other return  
than their thanks for the kind treatment  
so readily extended to them by the native  
fishermen.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Spanish transports *Marques de la Vi-  
ctoria* and *Fatino* have gone over to Kow-  
loong Dock.

A RUUMOR has been current to the effect that  
the steamer *Ulysses* had gone into Manila,  
but how or where the report originated we  
are unable to ascertain. It is certain that  
she was not in Manila up to the 24th Feb.,  
and it is difficult to see how any news could  
have come from that port during the present  
telegraphic famine. We fear "the wish  
was father to the thought."

In addition to the numerous changes in the  
civil departments of the Government, con-  
sequent on the departure of Sir Arthur  
Kennedy, several changes are pending or  
have taken place in the clerical ranks. On  
the departure of the Rev. R. Hayward Kidd  
(colonial chaplain) on leave, it is understood  
that the Rev. Mr. Davy will obtain the  
acting appointment. Rev. W. E. Baynes  
(seamen's and acting military chaplain) leaves  
for home by the *Himalaya*, and his duties  
will be performed by Rev. J. S. Ladd, and  
Mr. Davy—the former becoming seamen's  
chaplain *pro tem*, and the latter acting as  
military chaplain, in addition to his other  
duties. Mr. Baynes, who has been in the  
Colony for several years, will be much  
missed by the soldiers and sailors as well as  
the general community.

A Meeting of the Legislative Council was  
held this afternoon, at the Government



steadily increasing business year by year. Our earnings for 1876 exceed those for 1875 by \$33,000. There is no doubt that this will be very satisfactory to the shareholders, but perhaps to some of you the return now made on your contributions may seem not very gratifying. I can assure you that this has not arisen from any fault of ours, but from sheer misfortune. As recently as December and January last we had very well indeed, but I regret to say just at the close of our accounts, some heavy losses came upon us, amongst which I may mention the steamer *Parade*, a first class steamer, from Saigon, to this Colony with a cargo of rice, which has, as you are aware, not been heard of since she departed from the port of despatch. The other is the *Ambassador*, also a first class steamer, from Calcutta to Bombay, that collided with another vessel and was lost on the coast of India. There is likewise the sailing ship *Kate Gregory*, also a first class risk, which sailed from Calcutta to Galle, and has not been heard of. Gentlemen, by these we have sustained a net loss of something like \$60,000. If it were not for such heavy losses, you would have received upwards of 20 per cent return on your contributions and your Reserve Fund would have shown an additional increase of \$20,000. However, I have every hope that with your support, the result of our workings for the present year will be much more encouraging when we appear before you this time next year. I have nothing more to add, and should be glad to answer any question.

Nobody was disposed to ask any question, and Mr. Bellinot then proposed the adoption of the Report and Statement of Accounts. This was seconded by Mr. Reimers and was unanimously carried.

Mr. André next proposed the re-election of Messrs. O. M. Kerr, Lee Tuk Cheong and Fung Tang as Directors, and the confirmation of the appointment by the Board of Messrs. O. Hoffman Burrows and T. Pim, as Directors. This was seconded by Mr. Jameson and unanimously carried. The re-election of Messrs. A. Moliver and L. Hauschild as Auditors was next proposed by Mr. O. M. Kerr, seconded by Mr. O. H. Burrows. Carried unanimously.

This closed the business of the meeting.

#### Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. May.)

Feb. 28, 1877.

#### CHILDSTEALING.

Ngai A-ye, an old man of 61 years of age, was charged with stealing a female child aged 4 years. The prisoner was seen to lead the child on Bowknew Road and the child was crying. The two Chinese constables who saw it suspected the man, but allowed him to go on, while they returned to Causeway Bay and made enquiries. They found the guardian of the child, who claimed it as the child of her sister. It was playing outside the door when missed. Pursuit was given, and when the party arrived at Chut Chee Mooy, they saw the prisoner still leading the child on the road. As soon as he saw the Police, he took up the child in his arms and ran up the hill. He was, however, caught, and was sent to six months.

#### ASSAULT.

John Martin, private H.M. 28th Regiment, was charged by Xip A Sow, a bar-boy at the Seamen's Club, with assault. The defendant went there to get a drink, and when it was refused him because he was not a member, he threw down a pack of cards and struck the complainant. Fined 50 cents.

#### SUPREME COURT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

(Before His Lordship Mr. Justice Snowden.)

2nd March, 1877.

In the matter of the bankruptcy of E. Grallor, a lithographer, the bankrupt appeared to pass his last examination.

Mr. Donny appeared for the bankrupt, and Mr. Wotton, on behalf of a judgment creditor, Mr. Favre, appeared to oppose.

Mr. Donny said he appeared for the bankrupt, and Mr. Wotton he understood, appeared for an opposing creditor. Mr. Favre, the keeper of the Hotel de l'Univers, who had obtained judgment in a recent action against the bankrupt. Now he did not for a moment question Mr. Favre's claim, but he would mention that out of the sum claimed, the large amount of \$120.20 was incurred for billiards and strikes in the plaintiff's hotel, and Mr. Favre knew at the time the debt was incurred that the bankrupt could not pay it. He came up here from Saigon to start business as a lithographer, and he was a skillful hand at that line. He had hoped to be able to pay off his debts gradually from the earnings in his business, but he was pressed by Mr. Favre so that he had to come to this Court to apply for protection. He had filed his accounts, and although he did not keep them in such a regular manner as a large merchant would, he had kept them fairly, and they would show that he had paid away all the money he had earned.

Mr. Wotton said he appeared for the opposing creditor, Mr. Favre, who had brought an action against the bankrupt for a large amount. He obtained a judgment against him and it was arranged that he was to pay the money in instalments. He did not, however, fulfil his promise to pay, and Mr. Favre had to take out an execution against him. The Judge then suggested another course being taken, and the plaintiff in compliance with the suggestion, allowed him to be discharged for about a month, when it was found that he was discharging his debts among his creditors. Now the Bankruptcy-law was for the protection of the creditors as well as for the unfortunate tradesman. He would show that the bankrupt was not entitled to that protection. He came here in November 1875 from Saigon, and he carried with him a very bad character. He had been before the Criminal Sessions there.

Mr. Donny objected to any reference being made of anything in Saigon; he had been before the Court there for libel, but what took place in Saigon was outside the matter now before the Court.

His Lordship upheld the objection. Mr. Wotton continued and said the accounts put in by the bankrupt were very incorrect. He had every opportunity given him to pay the debt and was not put in prison by Mr. Favre until three or four months after judgment was given against him, and it was done when he disobeyed the order of the Court in not paying the instalments as he

promised to do. He led a very disreputable life, having been frequently in the company of gay European women, and he sometimes had them in his house at night creating riots. There was one peculiar feature about the accounts filed, the amount of receipts every month was exactly the same as the amount of expenditure, there was no balance sheet, and this would make it appear that the accounts had been "cooked."

Examined by Mr. Wotton, the bankrupt deposed as follows:—I came here on 27th November 1876. I went to live at the Hotel de l'Univers, kept by Mr. Favre. I commenced business a few days after my arrival. The first house I had business in was 31 Queen's Road upper door. I paid \$55 a month rent. The rooms were furnished. I had the floor for six months, and I had paid \$110, \$220 being still due. The first business I had was in August. I began to keep accounts in August. The books produced were brought by me from Saigon. I did not buy them of Chee Sing in December. I bought some books of him, but these were not the books. I know every one of the European prostitutes here. I have spoken to only one of them. She often came to my house; I can't say how many times. I have never paid her money; she never had any wine at my expense. I don't owe her any money. When she came she had wine in my house. Two of the books produced were bought in Hongkong. I know the man I bought them of, Chee Sing. I don't remember that I bought them of him in December 1876. I did not swear in a case in the Summary Court on one occasion that I did not keep any books. (After much pressing, he admitted that the books were bought in December last.) I kept a book in August last and transferred the entries into one of the new books. I have not got that old book now, perhaps I have destroyed it, or it might be still in my house. I have done some work for the Government, and the amount (\$150) appears in the assets. I have not received more than that. I have an entry of \$200 for work for the Surveyor General, but I did not do that work and have never received that money. According to the book I received \$173 in December 1876, and the expenditure was \$93. The balance was used to pay bills which I have not entered. The accounts filed in Court are made up some from memory and others from memos. According to the accounts, I never paid more than what I received. I spent more than I received. To meet the excess in expenditure over receipts, I have been compelled to borrow money, and to pay the loans I borrowed money. I did not enter the money I borrowed.

The witness was somewhat closely examined with regard to his receipts and payments the object being to show that the accounts put in were not reliable. In answer to the Court the bankrupt stated that of the \$400 he owed to Mr. Favre, a great part of it was for drinks and for billiard-playing with Mr. Favre himself, Mr. Favre being a better player than he was.

Mr. Wotton again urged that the bankrupt had so monstrously misbehaved himself that he thought he was not entitled to any protection. The accounts were "cooked," and he had admitted that he spent more than he received. Moreover, he had committed gross perjury in swearing that the books which were brought here were brought by him from Saigon. He would have persisted in saying that he saw the Chinese book-binder in Court. He then altered his statement, thus admitting by his own words that he had committed perjury. He had also admitted that he was in the company of bad women, and nobody could suppose that he spent no money on their account.

Mr. Donny then replied and said they heard everything that could be said against the bankrupt, and the chief thing in his disfavour was that he had committed perjury. Now, there were three books, one of which was brought by him from Saigon, and when the question was asked him, it was not unnatural that he should make a mistake in his answer. The mere look of the other two books was sufficient to convince any one that they were made in Hongkong. For this mistake alone, he urged, the bankrupt's discharge should not be refused, unless it was shown that he was guilty of fraud or breach of trust. No fraud was here shown, and the trust he had done was that he had been foolish, like many men in his position, in living beyond his means. That was not a sufficient ground to refuse a man his discharge. There had been here a case of a Parsee bankrupt who was in the habit of going over to Macao and gambling, and yet he was granted his discharge. The present bankrupt was a very good lithographer, so much so that he was even employed by the Government, and if he had been allowed the opportunity he would have paid off his debts, but he was pressed and put in gaol. His employment, therefore, entirely ceased, and he was prevented from carrying out the orders he had in hand. As to the accounts, Mr. Wotton had gone over them very carefully, and he had not been able to lay his hands on any one of the entries as being false. As to his being in bad company, he did what most men in his position would do, and he had said that he did not spend any money, and there was nothing to contradict it.

His Lordship said that on examining the accounts, he found the state of things to be this: that out of 18 entries, the largest item was \$400, that due to Mr. Favre, the next amount was \$240, and the next large amount was \$160 for rent, the rest being made up of small sums amounting to about \$260. Now with the exception of one, not one of the creditors had come forward to oppose, and it might thus be assumed that the debts were properly contracted. It was certainly curious that the balances of receipts and expenditure were exactly alike, but that did not show that he did not account for all the money he received; at any rate there was no evidence to prove it. As to his leading an immoral life, it was a disreputable thing for any one to do, but he said he did not spend any money and there was nothing to show that he did. His Lordship thought the better way would be to postpone the last examination for one week, in the meantime, the bankrupt would see what he could do with the orders in hand. The bankrupt was to receive any money due to him and to render an account.

Adjourned for one week accordingly.

#### China.

SHANGHAI.

(Continued.)

On the banks of the city-moat, there is a little, dirty, ramshackle sort of a shop, whose principal stock-in-trade consists, apparently, of the carcasses of wild beasts. There may be seen hanging on its walls, the skins and skeletons of tigers and other animals of the cat tribe—leopards and so forth—and also those of alligators. In answer to enquiries the shopkeeper replies that he gets the greater portion of these animals from "the hills beyond Hangchow"; but how far, or in what direction, they are to be found, he appears a little uncertain. He says, however, that tiger-skinning is a regular trade, and that if any body wants specimens of any of the animals referred to, it is only necessary to give the requisite orders to the men who supply his shop. It is rather puzzling, at first, to imagine for what purpose he requires these carcasses and articles of merchandise. He does not keep a curiosity-shop—that is certain. He is not a naturalist, nor is he an anatomist, nor a taxidermist. The trade which he professes is now obsolete in England,—that is, in the form in which it still exists in China. He is a druggist; and the bones, and skins, and other portions of the beasts in which he deals, are used in the preparation of medicines.

A Visit to the Wosung forts is just now far from being without interest. The various camps stationed there aggregate no fewer than six thousand men, and the fortifications are about complete. There are at present ten Krupp guns in position, pointing across the river; an eleventh is in course of being placed, pointing down stream, in the direction of the river. The armaments are strongly defended with ten-inch iron plates, and there is no doubt that the event of hostilities foreign men-of-war would find the forts extremely disagreeable. The organization appears to be perfect, and the discipline among the soldiery is severe. Only yesterday, a soldier who had committed some irregularity among the neighbouring villagers was struck up by the heels with the nap of his neck just touching the ground, and in this uncomfortable posture he was kept for just one hour. The light-house is also worth a visit. It is in admirable working order, and is frequently inspected by passers-by, to judge by the number of names inscribed in the visitors' book which is kept for the purpose. The only drawback, in fact, to the pleasure and interest of a ramble about Wosung, is the exceeding filth of the Wosung village itself. Picturesque as it looks from the river, with its gaudily-bedecked and irregular buildings, it is really one of the most pestilential holes conceivable, and the stenches are enough to turn an ordinarily-civilised stomach quite sick.

We hear that orders have been issued by some "large mandarin" in the North—presumably Li Hung-chang, from whom all things seem now to emanate—that junk trading between Shanghai and Tientsin are to carry red and green lights affixed, like our own sailing lights. A gentleman in Shanghai was applied to the other day, by the owner of ten junks, to describe these lamps, where they should be placed, which colour on which side, &c., and announced that he was going to procure them and have them ready against the re-opening of the Peiho. The other junk-owners will have to follow suit, we presume, by the same time; and the danger of collisions which is so frequent under present system will be thus greatly diminished. Of course, if they can, the Chinese will exhibit the lights on the wrong side, hinder part before, or some other way than they are intended; but we believe the sockets of the lamps used in English ships are so constructed now that the lamps will not go in their place otherwise than properly. In any case the appearance of lights will show steamers that there is some object which is not a steamer, and which it is their business to avoid; and we know too well how very imperfectly the old system of burning paper, or of waving or hoisting a feeble Chinese lantern, conveyed this warning.

#### INSURRECTION IN JAPAN.

(Japan Mail.)

The alarming news from Satsuma has, during the past few days, engendered the public attention to the almost entire exclusion of every other subject. The vagueness of the thousand and one reports published in the native press, and repeated at every corner, the impossibility of obtaining any reliable information whatever, and the mystery with which every incident connected with the outbreak is enshrouded, supply matter for the wildest conjectures, and give good cause for the general uneasiness. There can be no question, however, of the extreme perturbation of the Government, rendered the more evident by the secrecy it endeavours to preserve with regard to the outbreak, while at the same time it cannot conceal the open measures it is taking for its own protection. The telegraph is jealously guarded, none but official messages being allowed to be transmitted. Large bodies of troops and of policemen are being sent south as fast as steamers can be got ready to transport them. Out of the finest vessels of the Japanese navy is ordered to take up her position at Shingawa. At all the Government establishments the guards have been largely reinforced. Most of the higher officials of the Government, in obedience to telegraphic summons, have left for Kito, the only ministers remaining being Iwakura, Udagawa, Okuma, Minister of Finance, and Ogi, Minister of Justice. There is thus evidently occasion for extraordinary and vigorous action, and it is natural that men should be induced to think the worst.

Without, however, taking the pessimist view of matters, judging from what we see of preparation, and from the little truth that we can disentangle from the mass of rumour, there can be no doubt that the present is the most serious difficulty which the Government has had to encounter since it was established. The Sage rebellion, and more recently, that headed by Hayabara, in which he sacrificed his own and so many valuable lives, in a rash attempt to overthrow a Government which he had himself helped to establish, and from which he imagined he had suffered personal wrongs, were to a certain extent alarming, but the difficulties to which they gave rise were altogether unimportant when compared with those which threaten the country from the present attitude of Satsuma; difficulties in which the Government has, apparently, quietly allowed itself to be involved, and from which we fear it will require all its craft and all its vigour to extricate itself.

We will take a brief review of the events which have culminated in the present crisis. For some time past, there has been established in Kagoshima an institution popularly known as a "Private School" or College. This school was founded by General Saigō and other leading men of the Satsuma clan, and supported by them out of the pensions allotted to them by the

Government in acknowledgement of their services on its behalf. Although ostensibly established for the purpose of general education, it is actually nothing less than a military academy. The pupils number, it is supposed, some thousands, comprise the flower of the Satsuma men, and are a remarkably robust and well-trained body. Among these pupils are nearly all the men, soldiers and policemen, who were in Saigō's command during the time he was in the Imperial service, and who, almost to a man, accompanied him to his home when he resigned his position. Here then is the making of a formidable army, and it is strange, to say the least, that if Saigō and the leading men in Satsuma are anxious to cultivate only the arts of peace, they should be at such pains and expense to found and support an academy on a gigantic scale to teach thoroughly all the arts of war. At Sakura Shima, a place distant a few miles from Kagoshima, is a powder manufactory, where has been stored a large amount of powder, and it is said, other ammunition, which the Government was naturally desirous to remove from so dangerous a neighbourhood and to get into its own custody. The necessity of keeping this ammunition in their own hands led to an act of resistance on the part of the men of the samurai, which compelled the disclosure of a plot that has long been preparing, but which its originators would have preferred to conceal until all was ready for its consummation. This may account for the conduct of some of the leaders of Satsuma, who are reported to be holding themselves aloof from the movement, as they see that the success of their designs is impeded by the headstrong actions of their hot-headed followers.

That Satsuma should maintain the position of defiance towards the administration that she has always assumed, we do not believe. She can, from her present stronghold, for a long time hold at bay the forces that the Government may be compelled to send against her in their endeavours to reduce her to submission. The country is almost unapproachable by an invading army by land, and the fortifications at Kagoshima and on the coast have been so strengthened, that they are too formidable for the present navy to venture an attack. Moreover, it is not an undisciplined mob of boys, or a few thousand farmers, with flails, and matchlocks, and bamboo spears, that have to be encountered, but an army, hardy and well drilled, and as well officered as the Imperial troops—it may be as well armed. The movement is not the outcome of a week, and there is every reason to suppose that abundance of arms and ammunition has been collected for, in addition to permitting the establishment of a military school, the Government has never dared to let that the Satsuma Arsenal be handed over,—moreover there may be traitors in the Imperial camp, and this is what we believe the Government most fears. More than half of its officials are Satsuma men, while the navy is largely manned and officered by members of the disaffected clan. Can the Government count on their fidelity to the extent of sending them against their clansmen? We think not. There is an ominous little paragraph in the Japanese papers to the effect that the Government will attempt to settle the difficulty without having recourse to Army or Navy. Why does the Government temporize? Why does it not send all its forces against this turbulent clan as it did against Sage and Kunamoto, as it does against any clan less powerful than Satsuma? The troops that have already left are said to be only for the Emperor's protection. The answer seems plain. Satsuma's influence is too great, and too diffused, to permit the Government to use force except as a last resource.

On the other hand it is known that there are in the Satsuma clan two parties. The present outbreak is said to have proceeded from what is called the more advanced party, and that their impetuosity has thus urged forward a crisis, which the cooler heads intended to delay as long as possible, and which it was hoped, by means of calm representation and discussion of the required reforms, to have altogether avoided. In that case the house is divided against itself, and if this be so, the division will greatly aid the Government. There is still another strong point in its favour. Satsuma is no favourite with the other provinces. She has too often been faithless to them; too often induced them to plunge into deep water, and then, standing quietly on the bank, calmly witnessed their drowning struggles. It is even believed that Maybara and his misguided followers were among these victims of Satsuma's infidelity to her friends. Be that as it may, there is a want of confidence in her which will prevent those who would like to join issue with her against the existing administration from lending their support, and this distrust is another point and a strong one in favour of the Government. Should she however be able to prove her power to sustain the position she has assumed, there can be little doubt that she will be largely assisted in her rebellion by the samurai of other provinces, and the country plunged into a civil war, of which no one can pretend to tell the issue.

#### BILLIARDS.

(Liberal Review.)

This is one of the most fascinating of games. It is also one of the most scientific. Of those which are played indoors it is certainly the most healthy, as it imposes a moderate amount of physical exertion upon its votaries. Yet there are people who regard it with the greatest horror, it being in their eyes, associated with every description of iniquity. In their opinion, when a young man begins to handle a cue, he takes the first step towards destruction; and when he holds with his master's cash-box they seem to imagine that he has merely consigned his career to a waiting fate. They have plenty of cases to cite in support of their theories. Somehow or other, it does appear that billiard-players, as a class, are rather a loose lot. If a young man drinks, or bets, or mixes in questionable society, the chances are that he also plays billiards. At the same time, it is not right to state that billiards do not necessarily lead to the things mentioned, although the things mentioned do seem to lead to billiards in a general way. Then many an addled young man has the audacity to declare that he has been ruined through billiards; as if that statement were a partial excuse for the follies and vices of which he has been guilty. There may be little veracity in his allegation—probably the truth is that he has attempted to make his cue stand him the funds wherewith to help pay for his expensive amusements, and in doing so, fallen a victim to cleverer hands than him-

self—but it has the effect of casting discredit upon the game. So, also, has the fact that the surroundings of billiards are anything but satisfactory. A public billiard-room is invariably a stifling, ill-ventilated place, and frequented by individuals of anything but a pleasant type. State rakes, who, having been floored themselves, are longing to prey upon others, and cunning vagabonds of low origin and low tastes find their way to it; and they soon rub the gilt off the more innocent beings who come in immediate contact with them. He must be a very strong-natured man who can frequent a billiard room of the worst kind and escape more or less contamination. If there is greed within him the place will bring it out, and in time he will learn to do things without hesitation which at the outset he performs with a sense of the deepest shame. He is taught by its influence to look after himself, and to care not a jot who else goes to him; lessons which, though very valuable from one point of view, are unlikely to conduce to his permanent benefit in the highest sense. When all this can be written with truth—when it can be confidently stated that billiards are surrounded by a mass of vagabondage, knavery, dissipation, and other influences which tend to men's moral deterioration, and are calculated to place people in the greatest peril, we cannot be surprised that there are patriots who hold up their hands in disgust and condemn the game altogether.

While, however, it may be frankly admitted that the dealers of billiards have some apparent force upon their side, we are bound to strongly repudiate the theory that they are right in the main. There are not so many amusements open to the people that we can afford to throw away one which, as an amusement pure and simple, is among the best obtainable. To do so would be to give the vagabonds of the community a monopoly which they are certainly not entitled to. They have contrived to get the pastime of horse-racing pretty much into their own hands, and have degraded a noble sport as much, perhaps, as it is possible to degrade anything. No one is likely to despise them the undisturbed enjoyment of the delights derivable from pigeon-shooting. Numerous places of public resort have been handed over to them. It is time, then, that a stand should be made; that it should be shown that because the vagabonds have desecrated a certain thing by laying their tainted hands upon it, it does not necessarily follow that henceforth that thing must not be touched by persons of the better sort. There has been enough of weak renunciation. Billiards, in particular, are among the things which should be rescued from the clutches of seascality. There is no earthly reason why they should be surrounded by evil influences. They can be played at home as well as abroad; they can be enjoyed in an atmosphere which does not reek with the stale fumes of strong drink; they can be dealt with scientifically in places which are not tenanted by frowzy-looking and rapacious "markers" and hungry hawks. Of course, there are fools who cannot enjoy them or anything else at home, but these beings are unhappy in any place which is not morally unclean, and are plunged in misery when they are not plundering or being plundered, so it is not worth while to take much account of them. Probably, they will go to the bad whatever is done; and all that can be hoped is that they will do so without injuring others. But those simple-minded persons who really play the game for their own sake, not in order that they may fatten themselves at the expense of others, like it all the better when it is free from the vitiated atmosphere by which it is so often accompanied. They should be considered.

#### THE SEA SERPENT AGAIN.

At the Liverpool Police-court on the 9th inst. Captain George Drevar, of the barque *Pauline*, appeared before Mr. Raffles; the stipendiary magistrate, and asked that his witness should receive an affidavit signed by himself, his officers, and half of his crew as to their having seen the great sea serpent. He said his vessel had just arrived in the Mersey from Akyab after a voyage occupying altogether twenty months. They had sighted the great sea serpent on three different occasions, and it had evidently followed the ship, which, owing to a broad white streak around it, might have been mistaken by the sea serpent for another of its kind. Each time they saw the monster it was sporting itself by catching and crushing whales it ate. The captain went on to state that he had been invited by several scientific societies in London to relate to them what he had seen of the monster, and as, hitherto supposed, fabulous creature, and he intended to proceed to London in a few days for that purpose. The affidavit was as follows:—"We the undersigned, captain, officers, and crew of the barque *Pauline*, of London, do solemnly and sincerely declare that on July 6, 1876, in lat. 51° 13' N., long. 3° 15' W., we observed three large sperm whales, and one of them was gripped around the body with two turns of what appeared to be a huge serpent. The head and tail appeared to have a length beyond the coils of about thirty feet and its girth eight or nine feet. The serpent whirled its victim round and round for about fifteen minutes, and then suddenly dragged the whale to the bottom head-first. Again, on the 13th July, a similar serpent was seen about 200 yards off, shooting itself along the surface, head and neck being out of the water several feet. This was seen only by the captain and an ordinary seaman, George Drevar. A few moments afterwards it was seen elevated some sixty feet perpendicularly in the air. The affidavit-declaration concluded in the ordinary legal form.

#### NAPOLÉON I. AND CZAR ALEXANDER.

Alexander wrote to Napoleon, "I offer you the half of Europe, I will help you to obtain it, secure you in the possession of it, and all I ask in return is the possession of a single street which is also the key of my house." Napoleon, according to O'Meara, in his "Voice from St. Helena," replied thus:—"In the course of a few years Russia will have Constantinople, the greatest part of Turkey, and all Greece. This I hold to be as certain as if it had already taken place. Almost all the cajoling and flatterings which Alexander practised towards me was to gain my consent to effect this object. I would not consent, foreseeing that the equilibrium of Europe would be destroyed. In the natural course of things, in a few years, Turkey must fall to Russia. The greatest part of her population are Greeks, whom you may say are Russian. The Powers it would injure, and who would

oppose it, are England, France, Prussia, and Austria. It will be very easy for Russia to engage Austria's assistance by giving her Serbia and other provinces bordering upon the Austrian dominions which extend towards Constantinople. The only hypothesis that France and England may ever be allied with sincerity will be in order to prevent this. But even this alliance will not avail. France, England, and Prussia united cannot prevent it. Russia and Austria can at any time effect it. Once mistress of Constantinople, Russia gets all the commerce of the Mediterranean, becomes a great naval power, and God knows what may happen. She quarrels with you (England), marches off to India an army of seventy thousand good soldiers, which to Russia is nothing, and a hundred thousand *canals*, Cossacks, and others, and England loses India. Above all the other Powers, Russia is the most to be feared, especially by you. Her soldiers are never tired of fighting, and she has means of raising as many as she pleases. In bravery the French and English soldiers are the only ones to be compared to them. All this I foresee. I see into futurity farther than any other, and I wanted to establish a barrier against those barbarians by re-establishing the kingdom of Poland, and putting Poniatowski at the head of it as king; but your imbeciles of ministers would not consent. A hundred years hence I shall be praised, and Europe, especially England, will lament that I did not succeed. When they see the finest countries in Europe overrun and a prey to those northern barbarians they will say, 'Napoleon was right.'—*Colburn's New Monthly Magazine*.

#### RUSSIAN CAVALRY.

Dragoons, Cossacks and the rear rank of Hussar regiments are armed with Berdan rifles. Cuirassiers, Uhlans, and the front rank of Hussar regiments have revolvers. A front rank of Cuirassiers and Hussars, and all Uhlans and Cossacks have lances. The Cossacks have no lance flags. The sabres of the Cuirassiers are longer than those of other cavalry. All non-commissioned officers and trumpeters carry only sabres and revolvers. The tail of the cavalry has been much improved and modernized lately; still much remains to be done. Much has been said of the special aptitude of the Cossacks for reconnoitering and outpost duty, but the want of education of their officers must always be a drawback to the efficient performance of these difficult and important services. The Russian officers display great zeal in the drill and military education of their men, and have lately instituted cavalry staff journeys, on the pattern of those undertaken by German officers, which have shown very good results. One of the latest innovations in drill was the swimming across the Dniester at the camp of Bender by a regiment of Cossacks, which was effected in perfect safety and with great regularity. For a campaign in a difficult country the Russian cavalry is admirably fitted, as their horses are possessed of great strength and durability, and in a campaign in any country they would show themselves very hard to be displaced by the best and most experienced troops in Europe.—*Daily News*.

A Mr. Ferguson writes us (*News Letter*) that there is a coolness among the boarders at the farmhouse where he resides, and he prespires to do the rural this Summer. It is not because the steak is the usual Indian-rubber country article, or because the cow is forever giving out, or from any of the ordinary household incidents. It seems that Mr. F. though a bachelor, is very fond of children. Mrs. Smith, who is one of the boarders, went driving the other day, and as a particular mark of confidence left her eighteen-months-old baby with him until her return. To amuse the little cherub Mr. Ferguson tied it firmly, but comfortably, to the end of a pole, and held it up where it could suck the ripe plums on the tree in the orchard. He did this, he says, because he understood that ripe fruit was good for children. After a few hours spent in this way the mother returned, and instead of laughing at Mr. F.'s ingenuity has abused him like a pickpocket ever since. All babes have come now and then, Mr. F. is informed, and he sees no reason for Mr. F.'s huffing around and calling him an "assassin" and things like that.

#### Quotations.

Hongkong, March 2, 1877.

Opium.—New Patna, cash, \$578 1/2  
" New Benares, cash, 578 1/2  
" New Malwa, cash, 555  
" credit, 555  
" Allowance Tels, 120 2/4  
" Old Malwa, cash, 580  
" credit, 580  
" Allowance Tels, 120 2/4  
CAMELION, ... 15 1/2  
QUICKSILVER, ... 62 1/2  
SALTPETRE, ... 5.50 & 6.10

#### Exchange.

Bank, on demand, ... 4/11  
" 30 days' sight, ... 4/12  
" 6 months' sight, ... 4/2  
Credits, ... 4/2  
Documentary, 6 months' sight, 4/2  
Bombay, ... 227  
Calcutta, ... 227  
Shanghai, demand, ... 78 1/2  
" 30 days, ... 74 1/2  
Bar Silver, 17, dwt. 15, ... 8 1/2 prem.  
Mexicans, ... 1 1/2  
Gold Lead, ... 30  
English Sovereigns, ... 4.88  
Austral Sovereigns, ... 4.86  
Discount, ... 5 & 10 %

#### Shares.

Long Bank, 28 ex div.  
1.5 Fire Ins. Co., 922 ex div.  
China Fire Ins. Co., 150 ex div.  
China Traders' Ins. Co., 1900  
Union Ins. Society of Canton, 560  
Chinese Insurance Co., 820  
North China Ins. Co., 775  
Yangtze Ins. Association, 630  
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 47 1/2  
H.K. & S. S. Co., 114 1/2  
Shanghai Steam N. Co., 74  
Hongkong Hotel Co., 62 1/2  
Chinese Imperial Loan, 299

#### Temperatures.

(Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)  
Hongkong, March 2, 1877.  
SARONG—8 A.M. ... 30.200  
Do. 1 P.M. ... 30.220  
Do. 4 P.M. ... 30.200  
THANGLIEN—9 A.M. ... 30  
Do. 1 P.M. ... 30  
Do. 4 P.M. ... 30  
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. 63  
Do. Do. 1 P.M. 63  
Do. Do. 4 P.M. 64  
Do. Maximum, ... 69  
Do. Minimum over night 57



## Insurances.

**THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
**HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.**  
 AGENTS at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.  
 Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.  
 NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.  
**JAS. B. COUGHTRE,**  
 Secretary.  
 Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

**LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
**(FIRE AND LIFE.)**  
**CAPITAL—Two Millions Sterling.**

**THE Underwritten** are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, on Coal in Malthouse, on Goods on board Vessels, and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class lives up to \$1000 on a Single Life.  
 For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to **ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.**  
 Agents Hongkong & Canton.  
 Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
**THE Underwritten**, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.  
**MILNERS & Co.,**  
 Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

**CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)**  
**NOTICE.**

**POLICIES** granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association. Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.  
**OLYPHANT & Co.,**  
 General Agents.  
 Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

**QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

**THE Underwritten** are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20% on the Premium.

**NORTON & Co.,**  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
 Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.  
**ESTABLISHED 1809.**  
**CAPITAL £2,000,000.**

**THE Underwritten**, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20% per cent.

**GILMAN & Co.,**  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

**THE LONDON ASSURANCE.**

**INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER**  
 of  
**His Majesty King George The First,**  
 A. D. 1720.

**THE Underwritten** having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows—  
**Marine Department.**  
 Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Port of India, China and Australia.

**Fire Department.**  
 Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

**Life Department.**  
 Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 on reasonable terms.

**HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.**  
 Hongkong, July 26, 1873.

**MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

**THE Underwritten** Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of \$15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.  
**HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.**  
 Hongkong, January 8, 1874.

**MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.**

**THE Underwritten** have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

**HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.**  
 Hongkong, October 14, 1869.

## Mails.

## Occidental &amp; Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

**TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES, AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.**

**THE S.S. "OCEANIC"** will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 3rd March, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of 2nd March. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

**G. B. EMORY, Agent.**  
 Hongkong, February 20, 1877. m3

**U. S. MAIL LINE.**  
**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**

**THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.**

**THE U. S. Mail Steamer "ALASKA,"** will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 15th March, 1877, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. 14th March. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 18, Praya Central.

**RUSSELL & Co., Agents.**  
 Hongkong, February 20, 1877. m15

## For Sale.

**SAYLE & Co.**  
**GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.**

**IN** Order to make Room for SPRING GOODS.

On and after MONDAY, February 5th, We shall offer the Remainder of Our WINTER STOCK at an immense reduction.

DRESS GOODS at 15 cents per yard.  
 DRESS GOODS at 20 cents per yard.  
 DRESS GOODS at 25 cents per yard.  
 DRESS GOODS at 30 cents per yard.  
 DRESS GOODS at 35 cents per yard.

FANCY SILKS! We offer about 5,000 yards at 35 cents per yard, (these are more or less soiled); original price \$1.50 and \$2.00 per yard.

JAPANESE SILKS! Reduced to 40 cents per yard.

Wool Shawls, Mantles and JACKETS, Marked very Cheap.

LADIES' Boys' and GIRLS' FELT HATS, at Half Price.

FANCY WOOL GOODS, at less than Half Price.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WOOL and MERINO HOSE, Greatly reduced.

100 dozen CHILDREN'S WOOL and MERINO SOCKS, all Sizes, at less than Half Price.

Several thousand Yards of VALUABLE REMNANTS, comprising FLANNELS, CALICOES, PRINTS, MUSLINS, STUFF GOODS and Other Useful GOODS, are Marked at Prices, which must effect immediate Sale.

In order to prevent disappointment, We beg to inform Our Customers and the Public that this Extraordinary, and Unprecedented Sale must close on February 25th.

**SAYLE & Co.,**  
**VICTORIA EXCHANGE,**  
**Queen's Road & Stanley Street.**

**FOR SALE.**  
**CAMPAGNE, 1874.**  
**HEIDRICK & Co., MONOPOLY.**  
**DEETJEN & Co.**  
 Hongkong, February 18, 1877. m18

**HONG LISTS.**

Circular, large sheet.

**THE AMENDED HONG LIST** in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

## For Sale.

**CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s**  
 Celebrated  
 Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.  
 Apply to  
**SIEMSEN & Co.**  
 Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

## NOW READY.

**BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR RELIGION.** In three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. Eitel. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1873.

## NOW READY.

**A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT.** Part I. A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Leipzig.

Price! Two Dollars and a Half. To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

## WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)  
**WASHERMAN'S BOOKS**, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price \$1 each.

**CHINA MAIL OFFICE.**

## Intimations.

## HONGKONG.

**CHAS. J. GAUFF & Co.,**  
 WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,  
 38, Queen's Road,  
 NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
 CHRONOMETERS,  
 &c., &c., &c.,

Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately rated under guarantee.

All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

## W. BALL.

**CHINA DISPENSARY.**

**IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.**

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

**PRATA WEST, HONGKONG,**  
 Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.  
 Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

## NOTICE.

**THE CHINESE MAIL.**

**FROM** and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of TWICE a week as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the China Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address  
**Mr. CHUN AYIN,**  
 Manager.

**China Mail Office,**  
 17th February, 1874.

**AH YON,**  
**SHIPS' COMMODORE AND STEVEDORE,**  
 No. 57, Praya West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES.

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

**TWO** cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, to Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

**CHUN AYIN,**  
 Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1876.

## Intimations.

**AFONG,**  
**PHOTOGRAPHER,**  
 by appointment, to  
**H. R. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,**  
 GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;  
 and to  
**H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA,**  
 Wyndham Street, formerly Armenian Club.  
**AS** on hand, the Largest and Best collection of Views of China; Photographs Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes, Photographs enlarged from C. D. V. size to life size and coloured in oil. A new apparatus for Photography has been received from England; he is prepared to take Photos. of Buildings and interiors at the shortest distance.  
 Hongkong, July 17, 1876.

**THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.**

**THE** Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—

**Macao.**—Man Chuen Shop.  
**Canton.**—Sing Chuen Native Post Office, Luen Hing Street; Chui Hing Low Hotel, Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Tsai Street; Ma Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen Tsang, Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai Hing Shop, Sin Cheong, Honam.

**Suato.**—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong.  
**Amoy.**—Chun Cheong Hong, Mook Kik Street.

**Foochow.**—Mr. Yi Ching Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr. Lam Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.

**Shanghai.**—Mr. Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr. Ho Yue Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr. Chun Sing Hoi, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr. Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

**Ningpo.**—Mr. Sung Min Choe, Maritime Customs.

**Hankow.**—Yee Hing Hong.  
**Chfoo.**—Yee Shun Hong.

**Japan.**—Mr. Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.

**Saigon.**—Wohang Hong.  
**Singapore.**—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.

**Penang.**—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.  
**Calcutta.**—Mow Sing Company.

**San Francisco.**—Kwong Fong Tai Hong.  
 The above are some of the Agencies; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express carriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazette, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

## Now Ready.

**THE CHINA REVIEW.**

Vol. V., No. 3.  
 Annual Subscription, postage included, \$6.50.

**CONTENTS.**  
 Essays on the Chinese Language, (Continued from page 83.)  
 Establishment of American Trade at Canton.  
 Chinese intercourse with the Countries of Central and Western Asia in the Nineteenth Century, Part I. (Continued from page 132.)

The Beater's Song.  
 The Law of Inheritance.  
 Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries—  
 Validity of Chinese Marriages.  
 Money Loan Associations.  
 Bean Cake as a Manner.  
 Pidgin English.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

**China Mail Office,**  
 Hongkong, January 10, 1877.

## To Let.

**TO LET.**  
 No. 3, PRIMA TERRACE, ELGIN STREET, with Immediate Possession.

Apply to  
**LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.**  
 Hongkong, February 7, 1877.

## TO LET.

**THE** House No. 7, Upper Mosque Terrace, at present in the occupation of A. B. JOHNSON, Esq., Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to  
**T. G. LINSTED.**  
 Hongkong, February 23, 1877.

## TO BE LET.

**THE PREMISES** No. 59, Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of the BARNES COMPANY.

**TURNER & Co.**  
 Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

## TO LET.

**HOUSE** No. 7, Cause Road, lately occupied by Mr. PARKER.

House No. 10, Albany Road, at present occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIDD.

House No. 11, Seymour Terrace, at present occupied by Mr. N. J. ELL, furnished or unfurnished.

**DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.**  
 Hongkong, February 13, 1877.

## TO LET.

**THE** Upper Portion of Nos. 43 and 44 Queen's Road.

Apply to  
**DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.**  
 Hongkong, November 17, 1876.

## HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, February 17, 1877.  
 At 1090 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

**Butcher Meat.**

Bacon, English, lb. 450 400  
 " Ame. Sugar cured, 300 280  
 " Foochow, 160 140  
 Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy. 160 150  
 Beef Corned, catty 150 140  
 " Roast, 150 140  
 " Soup, 90 80  
 " Steak, 150 140  
 " Bullocks' Brains, per set 90 80  
 " Tongue, fresh, each 275 250  
 " " corned, 320 300  
 " Head, 600 500  
 " Heart, 150 140  
 " Feet, 50 40  
 " Kidneys, 60 50  
 " Tail, 100 90  
 " Liver, catty 80 60  
 " Tripe (undressed), catty 50 40  
 " Calves' Head and Feet, set 500 400  
 " Hams, American, lb. 300 250  
 " Chinese, 180 170  
 " English, 360 340  
 " Mutton Chop, 180 170  
 " Leg, 180 170  
 " Shoulder, 140 120  
 " Liver, 140 120  
 " Pig's Chittlings, catty 60 50  
 " Feet, 100 90  
 " Fry, 110 100  
 " Head, 90 80  
 " Heart, 60 50  
 " Kidneys, 80 70  
 " Liver, 100 80  
 " Pork Chop, 120 140  
 " Corned, 130 120  
 " Leg, 150 140  
 " Fat or Lard, 110 100  
 " Sheep's Head and Feet, set 240 220  
 " Heart, catty 50 40  
 " Kidneys, 80 70  
 " Smoking Figs, 1750 1000  
 " Veal, 140 120

**Fowl.**

Capon, catty 200 180  
 Ducks, 110 100  
 Eggs, Hen, doz. 100 —  
 " Duck, 100 —  
 " Salt, 120 —  
 " Fowls, 160 150  
 " Geese, 120 110  
 " Partridges, 280 250  
 " Pheasants, Canton, live, pair \$2.00 —  
 " Shanghai, dead, 600 —  
 " Pigeons, each 140 120  
 " Quail, 60 50  
 " Snipe, 110 100  
 " Teal, 160 150  
 " Turkeys, Cook, catty 700 600  
 " Hen, 450 400  
 " Wild Duck, each 350 300  
 " Geese, 700 —  
 " Woodcock, 500 —

**Fish.**

Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 350 300  
 Bream, catty 100 90  
 Carp, 80 70  
 " Codfish, Salt, 200 —  
 " Crabs, 180 140  
 " Cuttle Fish, 90 80  
 " Dace, 100 90  
 " File Fish, 80 60  
 " Fresh Fish, Large 130 120  
 " " Small 90 80  
 " Frogs, 140 120  
 " Garoupa, 160 150  
 " Haddock, 140 100  
 " Herrings, 80 70  
 " " smoked, box \$1.00 —  
 " Live Fish, catty 150 140  
 " Lobsters, 140 120  
 " Mackerel, 100 60  
 " Oysters, 140 130  
 " Parrot Fish, 160 140  
 " Perch, 90 70  
 " Pomfret, 100 80  
 " Prawns, 140 120  
 " Ray, 100 80  
 " Roach, 160 —  
 " Rock Fish, 160 110  
 " Salmon, Canton, 320 200  
 " Salt Fish, catty 120 100  
 " Shark, young 70 60  
 " Shrimps, 100 80  
 " Snappers, 110 100  
 " Snipe Fish, 70 60  
 " Sole, Fresh 120 100  
 " Tench, 80 70  
 " Turtles, Small 220 200

**Vegetables.**

Asparagus, th 450 400  
 Bamboo Shoots, catty 100 80  
 Beans, sprout, 20 14  
 " Broad, 40 30  
 " French from Macao, 50 40  
 " Best Host, each 12 10  
 " Brinslaw, catty 12 10  
 " Cabbage, White, Canton, 15 12  
 " Common, 10 8  
 " Hongkong, each 70 30  
 " Macao, 70 30  
 " Turnip, Boh each 12 10  
 " Carrots, Salt, catty 30 —  
 " Carrots, Fresh, 40 30  
 " Cauliflower, each 100 70  
 " Celery, Chinese, catty 80 20  
 " Celery, English, 80 20  
 " Cucumber, 60 40

## Chilies, Dried, catty 150 100

Mixed, 60 50